

TIM'S REVENGE.

(This places, you know, is where traina go
 Under the steep hillside.
 And where— with larks— it isn't hard
 To get to getting a grade.)

He took a stick and spread it thick,
 Remarking with a smile,
 "There'll be some fun when Mr. Dunn
 Commences to 'straddle' it."

He lay in wait; the train was into
 And caught it— puffing line—
 With heavy load, right up the road.
 Y'w here he spread the load.

They tried in vain that first train
 Could get a second load—
 The wheels would spin with horrid din,
 Yet no advance was made.

Then little Tim— turns him in him—
 Crishest in necessity
 "Remember me, Conductor D.,
 To the engine that's stuck here."

When you get up the hill,"

MORAL.

Success in trade is up a grade
That we should all ascend,
And with a will help up the hill
Our fellow-man and friend.

When "on the road" don't become
The seeker after self,
Go, for one, like *St. Francis*,
You won't get up the hill."

Timber that has Stood for Four Thousand Years.

Probably the oldest timber in the world has been subjected to the use of man as it is found in the ancient temples of China. It is found in connection with ancient which is known to be at least four thousand

years old. This wool, and the only wool used in the construction of the temple, is in the form of felt, holding the end of one stone to another. It is laid in place then it appears that an excavator about an inch deep was made in each block, in which an hourglass shaped tie was driven. It is, therefore, very difficult to force any material into the joints. The temple is made of the tamarisk or slitting wool, of which the temple was constructed, a sacred tree in ancient times and now very rarely found in the valley of Eufra. These dove-tailed joints are just as in the Assyrian and the Egyptian temples. The Nile is extremely fertile, the country is fertile, but the wool is not large enough to make objects with the Arabs to leave off layers of heavy stone for so small a price. The temple is made of bronze, half of the old temple is gone, the other half is still there.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.—Twice in our above a century in length the planet Venus crosses the sun's disc. Such conjunctions in pairs eight years apart, recurring after intervals of eight years and seven months, the last century were in 1761 and 1769. The next of this century will take place Decemr 1874, and December, 1882. The estimate of earth's distance from the sun is from 92 to 94 million miles, and the transit of Venus is the most accurate method of determining the unit in the measure of celestial distances. The importance of ascertaining it will need no further emphasis. Seen from two different points of the earth, Venus appears to pass at different times, and describe different paths; this apparent disagreement of the paths expressed in angular measurement, by

parallel arc subtended by the distance between the points of observation. By measuring the known ratio between the distance of the earth and the sun and the corresponding angle of the sun is deduced, and consequently its distance. Defects in the observations made in the last century are in a degree avoidable by the present co-operation of different artists in fixing the places of ingress and egress. Prominent among such is the prediction of the phenomenon upon a photographic plate at any instant of time for subsequent use and convenient measuring.

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The Midland Railway Company of England found 14,000 umbrellas left along its line.

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The Midland Railway Company of England has 14,025 umbrellas left, along with the consequence of one season's business.

It is not a good year for umbrellas either.

"You young men out riding were passing families, when a farmer was trying to be an obstinate mule. "Won't he draw?" says one of the men. "Of course," said the farmer, "he'll draw the attention of every fool who passes this way." The young men drove off.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says on the joy of dancing: "It is wicked when it is with a woman."

[illegible]

"How are you?" "Tollable." "How's the 'Tollable.'" "Your folks well?" "Tollable." "How's your?" "Tollable." "How's the 'Tollable.'" "All for Neigh this th'orter tollable."

A darkey once attempted to steal a gallop out of a darkey's barn, and Sambo was fired. The next night, during a thunder storm, he happened it again, and just as he was the point of getting away with his fowling lightning struck close by and the noise so frightened him he fell off his horse. Dressed in his night gown, he was crying, "Drover for me der an a mighty lot of fuss made a common goose."

When the British ships under Lord Nelson were bearing down to attack the combined fleet of Trafalgar, the first lieutenant of one of

"How much better it would have been had shaken hands and allow it was all a take-say, said Deirdre Judge. "Then the white hand would have been downed and white-robed Jew would have fanned with her wings and elevated you with smiles of approbation. But no; you went clawing and biting and rolling in the mud, here you are. His good speech."

The tallow candle may be placed in a gun, and if a door, it will go straight through. If fired into water, it will not only rebound but be deflected as if fired against a solid substance. A musket ball may be fired through a pane of glass, making a hole the size of a musket barrel by a thrust, it will make no difference whether it will, it will never vibrate. In the same persons when the thermometer is below the persons can converse more than a mile distant.

Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at a distance of two miles and that his mother has been distinctly heard talking to her child on a still day across water a mile wide.

In sending subscriptions, be careful to write the name of subscribers, with the post-office, county and State, very plainly, so that there may be no mistake in entering names or forwarding papers.

In remitting sums of money, drafts or money orders should be used; but when either of these can be obtained, send the money in a registered letter.

Our postage on the Bucks County Gazette is Twenty Cents a year, or Five Cents a quarter, payable at the Post-Office where received.

All communications should be addressed to JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor, Bucks County Gazette, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thursday, April 9, 1874.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

A common mistake is prevalent among most of our German people; not only those who migrate to this country, but also among a few who are born upon this soil, in not rightly comprehending the genius of our institutions. That the fundamental principles and liberties of a republican government must essentially rest upon certain fundamental concessions, is to them an enigma. They seem unaware of the necessity of a system of restraints, beyond their own defining, necessary for the general well-being of the body politic. Hence, falling into the error of simply individualizing our free institutions, as being no more than a system of non-interference—a sort of guarantee of privilege to all to act and do as they please, so far as the individual rights and liberties of others are not grossly violated—and they are sensibly aggrieved whenever restrained from the commission of overt acts against law and order, which do not parallel with their own notions or conceptions of political rights and guarantees; and through this misunderstanding, they so frequently become violators of our status laws, regarding them as contravening the declarations of our national compact.

Inspired by these false notions, quite a formidable number of these people congregated in Concordia Hall, Philadelphia, last Friday evening, for the purpose of forming themselves into an organized association ostensibly with the single purpose of opposing the operations of the "Sunday law" as affecting the liquor traffic.

In the resolutions, unanimously passed at this large gathering, we have an enumeration of their understanding of republicanism. Their first preamble embodies the idea that our Sunday law is a "partial aggression upon the personal liberties of the people, while under American law no preference should be shown to any religion." 2d, That "perfect political freedom consists in natural liberty, only so far as restrained as is necessary for the good of society."

3d, That an "impartial trial, under the Sunday law cannot be had, since judges, urged on by financial and hypocritical considerations, are often influenced so far as to publicly express an opinion upon certain laws, and their construction, without having a case before them which required their decision." 4th, They resolve, and "protest against the introduction of religious questions into public and political affairs," &c; that, in the "interests of liberty, as well as in the interests of public morals, the State and society, we will exert ourselves to procure a repeal or a practical modification of the existing Sunday laws (&c), and will not cease in our exertions until that object is accomplished," &c.

For the purpose of carrying forward these resolves, without delay, they then formed themselves into an organization under name of "The True Watch," and which they propose to "extend all over the State of Pennsylvania," an association which will also pledge its members not only to strive for a repeal or modification of the law, but to that end to "support only such candidates for political offices (with out distinction of party) as will openly and unreservedly endorse the principles laid down in the foregoing resolutions."

By these "principles laid down," free from wine and beer on Sundays, from the exposure of our "liberties," our "public morals," and rank prominently above all other political issues for the "interests of society."

In Bucks county, more especially in the interior and upper townships, we have a large aggregation of this German element, comprised both of adopted and native-born citizens. There is little doubt that they will not hastily cede on board this dangerous and sinking craft, and without questioning the honesty and sincerity of purpose of our mis-led fellow-citizens—for they are truly "to the manner born"—we opine there cannot be discerned even the faintest shadow of alarm in these threatening clouds.

On the contrary, there is a glorious foreshadowing of more rapid advances of that so-called "puritanical fanaticism," which, step by step, and with firm foothold, will soon be a "no-life" in its unassuming, rational sense, diffused by district, until, perhaps, at some future date, that "perfect freedom" that the "fathers of the Republic" secured for us "by bloodshed," will not only vindicate itself in further restrictions upon the liquor traffic on the first days of the week, but take within its scope the remaining six also.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Memorial of the Monthly Meeting of the religious Society of Friends held at Bristol, 4th mo. 3d, 1874, respectfully represents,

That the manifold evils resulting from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a drink have claimed the serious consideration of this meeting, we have felt it to be our duty to call your attention to the subject. We believe it to be the most fruitful source of crime, misery and wretchedness, mental and physical, that prevails in our country. And it is with regret that we observe there is an effort being made to induce our Legislature to repeal what is known as the "Liquor Law," which is now in force in a majority of the counties of this State, and which we believe is having a very wholesome effect in arresting the sale of intoxicating drinks and diminishing the many evils resulting from their use. We therefore, respectfully but earnestly appeal to you as the representatives of a Christian community, to uphold and sustain the "Liquor Law," and to use the most powerful delegated to you in such manner as will be most effective in prohibiting and diminishing the sale and use of an article which is admitted to be the greatest scourge of the country. And we shall have with joy any effort on your part in that direction that may tend to promote so desirable an end.

Signed in and by direction of Bristol Monthly Meeting of Friends, held 4th mo. 3d, 1874.

CHARLES T. MEDELL, Clerk.

ANNA WARNER.

The returns from Connetquot indicate that the total vote of the State was 91,611, of which Hamilton, Republican, received 40,412; Ingersoll, Democrat, 46,754, and Smith, Prohibitionist, 4,425. There were 10 scattering votes. Ingersoll's majority over all is 187. The Senate stands 17 Democrats to 4 Republicans; the House, 143 Democrats to 96 Republicans and 2 Independents.

Four additional ballots for United States Senator were taken by the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday, in the last, which was the 17th of the joint convention, the vote stood: Davis, 82; Curtis, 72; Hoar, 60; Adams, 10; Sanford, 11; Banks, 7; Washburn, 5; Doremus, 4; scattering, 4.

An examination of the affairs of the National Bank of Burlington, Mass., has revealed a misappropriation of its funds to the amount of \$70,000 or \$100,000 by one of its officials. It is stated that property covering the amount of the theft has been surrendered to the bank.

NEWS ITEMS.

The work of deepening the channel of the Delaware river, between Tipton and Bordentown, has been resumed.

Assistant District Attorney Hughes, at Brooklyn, has resigned in consequence of the abrupt termination of the Sanborn trial.

A crossway 50 feet wide and 60 deep, is reported to have opened two miles below Thibault, La. It is feared that the Texas Railroad will be overthrown.

The District Court Grand Jury of Des Moines, Iowa, has presented six indictments against S. E. Hankin for embezzling the funds of the State Agricultural College.

A paper is in circulation, at New York, addressed to President Grant, requesting him to call Congress to order before inflicting the currency, to interfere with its veto.

Rev. Miss Phoebe A. Hanford, of New Haven, began her ministrations as pastor of the First Universalist Church of Jersey City, Sunday. She occupied the pastoral residence on Saturday.

While seven men were loading a barge with sand at Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday, about a quarter of an acre of the bluff fell upon them, burying the barge and four of the men in 100 feet of water.

Adolphus from Melbourne says Henry Rochester, his companion, refused to disclose how they succeeded in escaping to the vessel, which brought them from New-Caledonia, for fine of implicating friends.

Second seizures of whiskey have been made in St. Louis during the past few days, and developments of irregularities in the manufacture of high wines here and in other parts of the West are expected soon.

On April 29 Senator Carl Schurz will at Boston, deliver an eulogy on the late Charles Sumner. Wendell Phillips is to introduce the orator and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes will read an original poem on the occasion.

The Philadelphia City Council passed last Thursday, by a unanimous vote, and great applause, the \$1,900,000 Centennial Appropriation bill. The Mayor afterward signed the bill, and a certified copy was sent to Washington.

William D. Halloway was arrested in New York on Saturday on the charge of forging the name of H. F. Edwards, a lawyer of Wall Street, to a \$500 check. A second charge of forgery is preferred against Halloway by another party.

The President of the Brooklyn City Railroad has issued an order forbidding any of his directors or conductors to take any intoxicating liquor, or to live in or drink to excess any house where liquor is sold, under pain of dismissal.

The State Grange of Alabama, in session at Montgomery, has adopted resolutions looking to co-operation with the Georgia Grangers in securing rights to trade with Europe. A plan to encourage immigration was proposed, which it is believed will be successful.

A duel was fought near Montgomery station, Miss. on Saturday, between Aristides Brice, Esq., and T. B. Phillips, with double-barrelled shot-guns, loaded with single bullet, forty paces. Brice was killed at the first shot, being shot through the head. Phillips was not hurt.

The anti-expansion meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Saturday night, drew together a large concourse of people. Hon. Win. Gay, a prominent capitalist, presided, and the list of 133 vice-presidents included Charles Francis Adams, E. R. Curtis, E. C. Whitcomb, and J. Q. Adams.

In a number of towns in Ohio where Conventions had been called by either or both of the political parties, to nominate party tickets for the coming Spring election, the calls have been withdrawn, in order to give the voters of all parties a fair opportunity to vote on the Temperance issue.

Barber's saloon went up from Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco, on Saturday. When nearly over the town of San Leandro, and 900 feet in the air, the balloon suddenly collapsed, bank and struck the ground with great force. Four men and two women in the car were injured, but not severely.

A saw-mill in Minneapolis is to be protected against fire by a novel way. It is to be covered with a roof of iron, which 2,000 feet will be used both inside and out. There will be connected with the city water-works and with a large steam-pump, so that every part of the building can be instantly flooded.

A meeting of persons in favor of cremation, or disposing of the dead by burning instead of burying their bodies, was held in New York Friday night. Resolutions were adopted recommending the formation of a society of Cremationists, to include all who desire to join, without distinction of creed, profession or nationality.

At Mount Vernon, Ohio, the Mayor attempted to enforce the ordinance against obstructing the sidewalks, and ordered a sanitary used by the crusaders to be removed from in front of a grocery. A crowd of men and women interfered and prevented its removal. The affair occasioned excitement and there are fears of a serious disturbance.

On Wednesday night at Middletown, Wis., while exercises were being held in the school-house a lamp exploded, which set fire to the building. About 300 persons were present, and became panic-stricken. In the rush for the doors about forty persons were injured, four seriously. The fire burned about half an hour when it was extinguished by two women, who smothered it with coverlets and carpets.

A stern parent in Detroit, Mich., undertook to prevent his daughter from marrying the man of her choice. The dergyman and the guests had already arrived, but the cruel father remained inexorable. The friends of the pair sent for a policeman who, with the assistance of the crowd, ran the patriarch out of his own house. He then went across the street, and sitting upon the curbstone, cried, while the happy two were made a happy one.

D. D. Williams, Cashier of the National Bank of Connecticut, Pa., which was reported robbed some weeks ago, was arrested Friday, he having been surrendered by his bail. On the morning of the reported robbery, Williams was found in the bank gashed and senseless, or apparently so. A recent examination of the bank's books has revealed a deduction of \$27,000, in addition to the reported robbery of \$47,000, and this has thrown suspicion on Williams.

Undisputed by the result of the election in Dayton, Ohio, the female crusaders of that city resumed their rounds as usual on Tuesday. At one of the saloons they were surrounded and grossly insulted by a brutal crowd, who displayed pistols and knives. At length the Police Commissioners interfered and requested the women to retire from the street. Tuesday night the Mayor and Police Commissioners issued a proclamation requiring the crusaders to keep the crusades away from the saloons and to enforce the State laws regarding liquor sellers. Both parties in Dayton are greatly excited by these events.

The railroad immigrant war begins to assume an interesting phase. The New York Central Railroad has reduced its rates to Chicago to \$5 and west of that the agents' commissions have been taking out, which reduces the rates \$3 to \$4 more. Not to be outdone, it is reported that the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads have similarly reduced their fare to Chicago. This is regarded as only the beginning of the contest, as the Vanderbilt has declared their intention to reduce the fare to \$1 and a half, in order to defeat the combination which Erie has made with the steamship companies. In addition to this the Tribune says the Central people claim that the Pennsylvania Railroad owes them 2000 emigrant tickets.

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The Senate Committee on public Lands last Friday heard a delegation of the Menomonees from Pennsylvania and two from Russia, asking legislation to enable preparations to be made for the settlement in this country of some 40,000 Menomonees now living in Russia, who are obliged to emigrate from that country prior to the year 1881, or else perform military service, which the tenets of their religion forbid. The Committee authorized Senator Winans, of Minnesota, to prepare and report to the Senate a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from public sale such large tracts of land as they desire to occupy within the next two years, either by homestead or preemption entry.

A correspondent of the New York Herald says the suit in bankruptcy against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, at Providence, has been compromised by the Spragues making a legal assignment of all their property to Zachariah Chaffee, who has acted as trustee under the deed of trust executed four months ago. This assignment will bring the Spragues under the State bankruptcy laws and it is supposed the business will go on as usual, and the thousands of mill hands dependent on the Spragues will not be thrown out of employment. The suit in the United States Court was withdrawn on yesterday.

A letter from Havana says the information obtained about the recent battle of Guasimas shows that it was one of the hardest fights which have taken place between the insurgents and Spaniards. The Spanish force was 3,000, and the Spaniards lost forty officers killed and wounded. Most of the cavalry was cut down, only a few escaping to Puerto Principe. A column of 2,000, which left Puerto Principe, was attacked by the Cubans, but after a severe struggle succeeded in joining the other Spanish force.

A special despatch from Bluffton, Indiana, says that Sunday night Philip Jones, an old farmer, tried to make peace between a party of roughs, who were quarrelling over billiards in the only drinking-saloon that has not yielded to the crusaders. One of the roughs, Benjamin Field, struck Jones on the head with a billiard cue, crushing his skull, and killing him in the face when down, and then fled. Jones soon afterwards died. There is great excitement over the affair.

The anti-liquor crusade is receiving almost general support in Williamsport, Pa. A temperance mass meeting held in that city Tuesday night is described as "a tremendous outpouring of the people." Nearly all the saloons there are closed, and those remaining open are besieged daily by the crusaders.

In the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, Thomas D. Shroves and Samuel R. Toy, arrested for embezzling while acting as conductors on the New Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and who pleaded guilty, were brought up and sentenced to pay fines of \$500 each and costs of the prosecution.

(Correspondence of the Bucks County Gazette.)

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, April 8th, 1874.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—Having been absent from the city on Easter day, I shall only get a few lines given to me by a friend who was a witness of the services and decorations of some of our Catholic and Episcopal churches. The week prior to Easter Sunday in this city is always one of great preparation among our best church people, and the just celebration of the anniversary of the Risen Christ, the Saviour of us all, is both appropriate and grateful. All through the week the display of flowers in the floral halls and stores has been beautiful, and the rich perfume of two-hundred plants and fragrant exhalations of those who have a taste for these gifts of creation. The candy stores are brilliantly illuminated at night, and the huge colored candy eggs symbolic of the time, festooned and painted in all the colors of the rainbow, are suggestive of fertility and are as nutritious after forty days of abstinence, as a savory dish. Candy eggs are very 7 1/2 big and round. I saw one that, on peeling off the juvenile rind, I asked five distinct persons the reason of the advent of eggs on Easter Sunday could tell, showing the amount of ignorance yet extant, two of the persons being first-class Catholics and one a Catholic-Episcopalian.

At St. Stephen's Catholic Church, on the 28th ult., the decorations were beautiful. The high altar was elaborately decorated with flowers and floral ornaments, the words "Christ is risen" being set forth in large letters with scarlet flowers on a white ground. Above the high altar was a Latin cross surmounted by the crown of glory formed of gas jets, and upon the altar burned several hundred candles, forming a dazzling blaze of light amid which appeared colored glow-worm lamps greatly lightening the effect. In front of the high altar was suspended by an invisible wire, a white dove on the wing, and as the music ascended the bird gently hovered over the sacred enclosures. The church was crowded by people of all denominations, and as the high mass was performed and incense fumes floated through the church which was filled with the grand music by the choir of the best artists in New York, what a lifting effect the usual Easter services were also held in the other churches, the most prominent being Dr. Tynge's, Dr. Chapin's, Dr. Dix's, Dr. Foster's and Dr. Beecher's. How many Spring fetters had to be laid aside until another Sunday, as the March weather loomed over the usual rainy, showery month of April, leaving delicate tints and fabrics so much out of place.

The Spring season has already opened, now for races, parties, theatricals and pleasures. The opening of two new performances last evening at the Lyceum and Fox's new theatre drew crowded houses. The prices for admission to our play-houses have become "popular" or reduced, and those who are inclined drop in to be amused, for it seems the New Yorker needs recreation after overtaxing his brain, being by force of circumstances driven from morning until night to work and retain the means for his subsistence. At the Lyceum Theatre, early last evening, the house was crowded to see the American play of "O'Judy," a combination of pantomime, ballet, juggling, and tournament of beautiful female volapucke riders. The play opened at eight o'clock with a view of a French kitchen and all its appurtenances, including the maid and her overgrown lovers, who seem to glide at every opportune moment, and the curious transformation of the lovers into furniture at the approach of the lord of the house, is unique and comic. The second act opens with a snow scene—avalanches, rivers and ice—wherein is introduced the Snow Ball Fantasy by the Russell family, Tom Lovell and the Altones. During the preparation for the grand shadow ballet there is some excellent acrobatic by the Russell family. Then comes the great shadow ballet, with Mlle. Marie Bonfanti at the head of a score of beautiful French dancers who leap upon the stage under the influence of a strong electric light, threading the maze waltz as gracefully as a swan gliding through the water and keeping step to the varied changes of the orchestral music. The most peculiar feature of the evening was the universal facial transformations of an eminent German, Prof. Herr A. Schulz, commonly known in Europe as the man of masks and faces. He undergoes the peculiar changes of the most surprising character without preparation or deception, giving over one hundred different and distinct dimensions of the human face; among some of the most striking were the characters of the simpleton, glutton, miser, &c., and his performance caused much applause from the audience. Among other singular performances was the exhibition of feats by the champion swimmer of England, who remained under water over three minutes, also eating, drinking and smoking while under the fluid. Manager Chamberlain has made a hit in his new play, and the Lyceum bids fair at present to outvie all other places of amusement.

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